

SMASH-UP PRICES

IN MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

Men's Fast Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c each.

The celebrated Harris Vire Buckle suspenders, in regular and extra lengths, 23c pair.

Men's Fall Derbys, in brown and black, worth from \$1.20 to \$2.00, 9c each.

Fall-weight Ribbed Balbriggan Underwear, in brown, blue, green and white, 49c each.

Fall-weight Seamless Wool Socks, 25c pair.

Silk Garters in all colors, 13c pair.

Blue, Black and White Sweaters at Regular price, 39c.

Collars, 100 linen, all sizes, 9c.

Oaks and ends in the neckwear, 12c.

Fast Colored Seamless Hose, in tan, black, white and gray, 12 1/2c pair.

Golf Caps in blue and mixed colors, 45c.

Black Walter Jackets, \$1.

Bar Coats, 90c.

White Walter Jackets, 75c.

H. FRIEDLANDER & BRO.,
Cor. Ninth & E Sts.

Prudent mothers buy boys' suits here

N. Y. CLOTHING HOUSE
311 Seventh St. N. W.

W. C. T. U. SINGERS:

Choir Will Make Its Debut on Mrs. Leavitt's Birthday.

The members of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union Choir of the District are hard at work rehearsing in preparation for the debut which will be made at Calvary Baptist Church school-house, September 22, at 3 o'clock.

The occasion will be the natal anniversary of Mrs. Mary Clements Leavitt, the first round-the-world missionary of the W. C. T. U.

The choir is under the efficient leadership of Mr. Robert S. Fontaine, president of the Southern Methodist Church Choir, and their first public appearance is being forward to with pleasant anticipation. The choir has adopted a uniform of white caps and gowns, and will be a fine appearance.

The anniversary meeting, which will be held prior to the concert, will be presided over by Mrs. S. D. Le Fevre, and brief sketches of the life and work of Mrs. Leavitt will be given by Mrs. Emma F. Shelton, Mrs. A. Schell, and others. Rev. Dr. E. O. Edwards will deliver an address on "Christian Citizenship."

The twenty-second annual meeting of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States will be held in Baltimore, Md., October 18 to 22. Miss Willard and Miss Anna Gordon, accompanied by Miss Maxwell of the St. Paul Episcopalian mission, will sail on the steamship New York of the American line September 21. Miss Willard will preside at the convention, and will be assisted by Miss Willard, Lady Henry Somerset, and Miss Anna Gordon will spend the winter in India.

SATOLLI CONFIRMS IT.

Admission of Women to Universities the Church's Traditional Policy.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Mr. Satolli, who has been spending a few days in the city, en route from St. Paul, left today for Washington.

At the depot, where the Papal delegate was accompanied by Archbishop Feham, Mr. Satolli was asked regarding the announcement from Washington that the Catholic University of America, founded in that city, had decided to open a school for women, in which the full course of instruction would be given by female professors.

The prelate indirectly confirmed the announcement, saying the Church had never opposed the admission of women professors or students to the Church universities, and that the present movement in favor of the higher education of women was in reality only a revival of a state of affairs which had existed prior to the fifteenth century at Padua, Salamanca, and Bologna universities.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

Washington Delegates to the Meeting of the Supreme Council.

Mr. Thos. E. Waggaman, president of the council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul in this city, left for New York last evening to attend the annual meeting of the supreme council of the society, which convened yesterday. The other delegates from this city, Messrs. Thomas A. Whelan and Jefferson A. Walsh, left earlier, and will meet Mr. Waggaman on his arrival in New York.

The society was organized in Paris in 1838 with a membership of seven, but has already spread to every quarter of the globe where the Roman Catholic faith is known. Its aims are charitable, and it ministers both to the physical and spiritual needs of the poor of the Catholic faith.

In Washington there are thirteen conferences or branches of the society. The supreme council will continue its session today and to-morrow.

Twenty Policemen Responded.

Considerable excitement was caused in the neighborhood of the Central High School, corner of Seventh and O streets, about 1 o'clock this morning by the antics of a man and woman in the building. Policemen Gibson and Holman noticed them and sent in an alarm. Twenty officers responded to the call, but no one was found.

Mr. Dean Improving.

Mr. Miles Dean, the well-known lawyer, who suffered a partial stroke of paralysis on last Saturday, is fast recovering, and his friends believe he will be all right again in a few days.

DEATH MAY HAVE SWAY

B. & O. Not Compelled to Put Flagmen at Crossings.

District Attorney Thomas So Decides in an Elaborate Opinion to the Commissioners.

Attorney for the District Thomas has rendered a decision to the effect that the Commissioners cannot compel railroads to keep flagmen at grade crossings. This conclusion was reached as a result of the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the Northeast Citizens' Association.

As cumulative evidence the association cited a number of crossings at which the flagmen were on duty only in the daytime, and suggested that an order be issued requiring their presence at all hours of the day and night.

In his opinion Mr. Thomas says: "I have considered the resolution of the Northeast Washington Citizens' Association, that you require the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to 'keep competent watchmen at all its grade crossings all the time,' which you referred to me for opinion whether or not you may require this company to keep watchmen at any or all of its highway crossings.

"As a general rule, in the absence of statutory requirements, a railroad company is not bound to keep flagmen at highway crossings.

"A traveler upon a highway, when approaching a railway crossing, ought to make use of his senses of sight and hearing to avoid collision. The tracks of a railroad intersecting a highway at grade is itself a warning, and a proclamation of danger, which the traveler should heed. He must exercise care commensurate with the impending danger at a crossing.

"A railroad company is bound to use every reasonable precaution to prevent injury to travelers on the highway.

"The only pretense of authority for such a police regulation would be section 2 of the joint resolution of Congress, February 26, 1892 (27 Stat., 394), authorizing the Commissioners to make police regulations for the protection of life and limb. But the supreme court of this District has rendered that source of power very doubtful by holding (in re Sullivan, 21 Dist. Col. Rep., 139), that the reference in the joint resolution to the act of Congress of January 26, 1892 (24 Stat., 359) has the effect to make the clauses of regulations provided for by that act illustrations of what is meant in the resolutions by regulations. In other words, that the regulations made under section 2 of the joint resolution must be of the character provided for in the act of 1887. As railroad crossings were not provided for in the latter act, the joint resolution, as long as Sullivan's case stands unreversed, cannot be relied upon as supporting a regulation requiring steam railroad companies to have flagmen at their grade crossings.

"In my judgment, you cannot require the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to keep watchmen at any or all of its crossings."

ASSESSMENT IS LEGAL.

Water Main Tax Refund Refused in Many Cases.

The necessity for the appointment of a water registrar having been shown, it followed that the Commissioners immediately met the emergency by conferring the powers and duties of the office upon Mr. John J. Beall.

As a further sequence Mr. Beall at once began the exercise of his new functions by levying watermain assessments upon a great many abutting lots served by the improvement upon which such tax for 1894-95 had not been paid.

In all such cases the applicants for remission under the Burdett decision are only apprised of the validity of the assessment upon receiving a notice from the watermain assessment committee, which is regularly made by the water registrar in conformity with the act of the legislative assembly of June 23, 1878, and the Commissioners are without authority to comply with the request.

As many as twenty cases of that character have been decided within the past three days.

NELSON HELD UNDER BAIL.

Testimony Regarding the Robbery at Alexandria County Court-house.

John Nelson, the proprietor of the gambling den on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, opposite Georgetown, charged with having been concerned in the stealing of the gambling paraphernalia from the old court house, two weeks ago, has been sent on to await the action of the grand jury.

In the Alexandria corporation court, Sheriff Palmer was the first witness and testified that he had seen Nelson on the night of the raid on Nelson & Foster's place about a month ago, and of the arrest of the men and the capture of the paraphernalia. While he could not identify any of the stuff found in the recent search of Nelson's place, still he was sure that some of it was among the stuff taken from the old court house.

Soldier Boys' Banquet.

About half a hundred members of Company D, Sixth Battalion, District National Guard, assembled at Faber's restaurant on Twelfth street last night and discussed an elaborate menu and made merry until the last stroke of the day. Songs were sung and everybody helped to sing them. First Lieut. Otto G. Simonson, who is the commander of the company, made a brief address, in which he stated that it was his object in taking command to merely get it together, and then the men themselves could choose their permanent commander.

Italians Will Celebrate.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Italians of this city for the celebration on the 20th instant of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the taking of Rome. The programme will be carried out under the auspices of the Italian Beneficial Association, and it is said that Baron Fava will come from New York for the purpose of assisting in the exercises.

A street parade will start at 9 o'clock and march to the embassy, where the ambassador will deliver an address. There will be a banquet at Freund's in the evening.

New Paper Money.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has practically completed the new currency designs, upon which work has been prosecuted for almost a year. Four denominations are included, one, two, five and ten-dollar notes. The five-dollar note, designed by Walter Shierow, a celebrated decorator and painter of New York, will be issued within thirty days.

WAR ON BLOODFIELD.

Good Templars Request That No Licenses Be Granted There.

Grand Chief Templar A. N. Canfield addressed a letter to the excise board to-day, in which attention was particularly called to the reform that has been wrought in his territory "Hell's Bottom," as he alleges, through the withholding of liquor license, and an appeal is made for similar action. To-day he presented an equally notorious locality known as "Bloodfield."

Mr. Canfield says: "The reputation of the locality known as 'Hell's Bottom' was once so bad that no person who had or whose appearance and dress suggested that he might have, upon his person any article of value, dared to pass through it at dark, and reputable people, seeking residences, avoided it altogether.

"From and after the year 1891 the excise board refused to grant any licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors to places in that section.

"In his report for the year 1893 Maj. Wm. G. Moore, superintendent of police, says: 'Next to the Fourth police precinct in the number of cases of crime comes the Second.' It includes the locality once known as 'Hell's Bottom,' which within the last two years has undergone a complete reform. Here at one time existed some of the most disorderly places in the District. To-day, however, quiet and good order prevail; a condition that still exists.

"There is in this city to-day another plague spot, known as 'Bloodfield,' in which the conditions are similar and result from similar causes as those prevailing in 'Hell's Bottom' prior to 1891.

"In the name and on behalf of the Independent Order of the Good Templars of the District I ask that in the interests of good government and for the reputation of our Capital City you follow the precedent established by your predecessors and refuse to license any person to sell intoxicating liquors, either at wholesale or retail, within that part of the city known as 'Bloodfield.'"

AGAINST CONTRACT WORK

Federation of Labor Adopts a Formal Resolution of Protest.

Building Trades Council, Laundry Workers and Other Organizations Meet and Transact Business.

A largely-attended meeting of the Federation of Labor was held last evening at Plasterers' Hall, corner Fourth and a-half street and Pennsylvania avenue. The meeting was presided over by President W. C. Sullivan, and was attended by delegates from thirty-six local organizations.

Credentials were received from five delegates from Bricklayers' Union, two each from Laundry Workers' Assembly No. 1295 and the Electrical Workers' Union, and one from Theatrical Stage Employees. The contract committee, who called on Mr. Charles Baum in reference to the employment of union labor, received from him a statement that he had no objection to the employment of union labor, and also that Mr. Baum intended building flats on Fourteenth street, the building contracts for which specified that the work shall be done by union men.

It was determined that all matters of importance of this kind should be referred to a joint committee of the Federation and District Assembly 66.

The differences between the Theatrical Stage employees and the architect of Albaugh's new theater not being finally settled the matter was referred to a special committee.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we solicit the active cooperation of the press in our efforts to bring about the building trades of the District of Columbia in their efforts to have passed by the incoming Congress all the laws that all labor done on public buildings and improvements, whether skilled or unskilled, must be employed by the day, 1894-95 had not been paid.

All delegates were urged to bring the labor bureau question prominently before their local organizations.

The report of the delegates from Plasterers' Union on the Marine Band matter was similar to that already published in The Times in the report of the meeting of the union.

Delegates from the Painters' Union requested that the name of Mrs. E. A. Haines, of Eighth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast, be stricken from the unfair list.

Representatives from the Cigarmakers' Union distributed lists containing the names of those who deal exclusively in union-made cigars, and requested that non-union dealers be boycotted. The delegates from the Butchers' Assembly also distributed lists of those dealers who handle adulterated meat, and requested that non-union dealers be boycotted.

The impression that the Laundry Assembly is working in the interest of one laundry, they say, is false and damaging to the industry. The interests of the laundrymen, they say, are for the good of all the laundries, and they request the co-operation of the employees of all laundries in the interest of organized labor.

In the absence of the president and vice president, Mr. William Silver, president of the meeting of the Building Trades Council held last evening at Costello's Hall, corner Sixth and G streets northwest. The small attendance was accounted for by lack of sufficient notice of change of place of meeting.

Delegates were received from Painters' Union No. 1798, K. of L., and Bricklayers' Union No. 1.

The special grievance committee appointed to confer with the Galvanized Iron Workers' Union, concluding its work was continued.

The action of the Federation of Labor and District Assembly 66 in placing Nick Auth, butcher, and the Eckington and Soldiers' Home railway on the unfair list was indorsed, and all affiliated trades were requested to approve this action.

Committee on hall reported that it had secured Costello's as the future meeting place.

An adjourned meeting of representatives of organized labor in favor of securing representatives of labor interests on the school board will be held at 8 o'clock in the organized labor committee room in the Times building. The attendance last night was not such as to warrant proceeding with the business in hand. It is expected that a large attendance will be had this evening. The following were present last night: J. E. Keating, G. E. Havener, of the Columbia Typographical Union; W. J. Johnson, president of the Protective Paperhangers' Union; W. E. Carr, of Carpenters' Assembly 1748, K. of L.; and C. L. Lomax, of Carpenters' Union No. 190.

Fell Twenty-five Feet.

Herbert Rich, 24 years old, employed at Burkh Brothers, No. 1307 Thirtieth street, fell through the elevator shaft last night, a distance of twenty-five feet, and fractured his ankle.

FIVE NAMES ANNOUNCED

Campaign for School Trustees Is On in Dead Earnest.

Various Interests Are Demanding Recognition on the Board and a Warm Contest Will Be Made.

The meeting of the board of school trustees, set for yesterday afternoon, was postponed owing to the absence of a quorum and the illness of Clerk Faulk. There will be no meeting of the board until the 17th instant, when important matters will be presented for consideration.

It is expected that Supt. Powell, who is now absent from the city, will at that time be present with his recommendations for filling vacancies caused by resignations, and that the closing work, preparatory to the opening of the schools will be ready for the action of the board.

As the time draws nearer for the appointments of trustees, the interest in the composition of the new board increases, and the return of President Ross, of the board of Commissioners, will be the signal for an opening of the campaign. It will be brief, but the time will be fully occupied.

At the time draws nearer for the present members are on the eligible list, and that none would decline a reappointment, but with the exception of Major Powell, no one seems to be entirely without opposition. The opposition does not arise so much from objection to the individual as from a desire for a change, and the alleged necessity for reconstruction. At the same time there are elements that desire special representation, and the contest for a new deal is based largely upon that plea. Political considerations will not be absent, for it has already been intimated that, at the board is at present made up exclusively from one party, there should be some retirements and substitutions on that score.

There is a demand from another quarter that the young men shall have a chance, from another that the German population shall be recognized, and again in that of labor shall have a member. With all these interests asking for consideration, it is fairly certain that Commissioner Ross, who has special charge of school work, under the distribution of duties effected by the Board of Commissioners, will be called upon to decide some knotty points.

There are but five formal applications on file, notwithstanding the terms of the present members expire on the 13th instant. These are: George H. Richardson, of No. 309 Eleventh street southwest; Rev. H. C. Robinson, pastor of the First Baptist Church, colored, in South Washington; C. W. Childs, M. D., resident of South Washington; Rev. S. G. Lankins, pastor of the Salem Baptist Church, and Prof. Hugo Kuehnricher, the visit of whose friends to the District of Columbia was noted in The Times at the time.

Each of the first four named is largely interested in the colored population, and testifying to their respective qualifications. Postmaster General Wilson says a good word for Mr. Robinson, upon the strength of a former endorsement of him for another position made by Senator Hutton and Congressman Meredith. Rev. Mr. Lankins was among other indorsements the Hon. E. A. Tamm, who has written a special letter in his behalf.

Prof. Kuehnricher, as has been heretofore stated, is indorsed by all of the German-American associations in the District, and his friends have arranged for a hearing immediately upon the return of Commissioner Ross.

MODERN LAW SCHOOL.

Committee Appointed to Map Out a Course of Study.

A meeting of citizens interested in educational progress was held at the Typographical Temple last evening for the purpose of advancing the interests of the Modern Normal College.

On motion Mr. Andrew Wilson, of the firm of Lambert & Wilson, attorneys, was chosen chairman, and Prof. F. Palmer was chosen secretary. Prof. J. Fraire Richard was called upon to state somewhat fully the objects of the meeting. This he did, and then stated that legal existence was to be given to the faculty of the Modern Law School, which is to begin its career on the 1st of October. The necessity for another law school was found in the fact that the lecture plan is to give way to the study and practical plan, and that the faculty of the law school was then designated as consisting of Prof. Fraire Richard, Andrew Wilson, attorney; J. I. Parker, Hon. Irvine Duncan, and L. A. Bailey, attorney.

A subsequent motion to designate a board of incorporators for the Normal College, the following gentlemen were nominated: J. Fraire Richard, Andrew Wilson, Irvine Duncan, J. I. Parker, Col. L. D. Thompson, Prof. F. C. Palmer, J. G. Thompson, J. L. Houchens, L. A. Bailey, and R. S. Thavin. A number of spirited addresses were made, and the meeting closed with a national enterprise and pledging hearty cooperation.

A committee of three was also appointed to report upon the plan of organizing that is to be known as the Modern Educational College, and Prof. Richard submitted a rough draft of constitution and by-laws for an adjourned meeting for Friday night at the same place was arranged for, at which various committees will make final reports.

Not a General Utility Man.

"Please, mum," said the wanderer, "for a little something to eat. I am willing to work at anything I can turn my hand to."

The proposition seemed fair enough and a generous feed was given to the wanderer.

"Now," said the lady, "I would like to have you saw a little wood and rake the yard."

"I believe, mum, that the contract was that I should do anything that I could turn my hand to. So far, so good. And I really can't turn my hand to nothing but my trade. I am a locomotive repairer, mum, and if you got any old locomotives about the house I will be glad to tackle 'em right away."

Before she recovered her breath he was gone.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Adirondack Forests Disappearing.

The Adirondack forests are being slaughtered for the raw material for producing wood pulp of spruce. About 1,250,000 cords of spruce wood, the equivalent of 125,000,000 feet of lumber, will find their way into the wood pulp mills of Northern New York in the course of the current year. This is absorbing the forest growth of many thousands acres each season.

So Like.

These dreary, damp and foggy days make me feel like a feather. So light and happy—they're so like that dear old London weather.

—Harper's Bazar.

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PURIFIED HIS SPIRIT.

William's Widow Had His Mortal Remains Preserved for Reference.

"What's that copper can for? Colorin' pickles?" inquired Mrs. Jones of Widow Brown.

"No; them is all that's mortal of poor William," explained the widow, as she wiped away a tear.

"Goodness, me; you don't mean to say you've had him canned like corned beef?" exclaimed Mrs. Jones.

"My, no; I sent his body to the crematory and had him incinerated, and them is his mortal remains—just a handful of dust, Mrs. Jones," and the poor widow sighed and wiped away two tears.

"I don't believe in that. I think it's downright wicked," declared Mrs. Jones, with a show of asperity calculated to induce an explanation.

"It does kind of seem so, don't it, Mrs. Jones?" moaned Widow Brown tearfully, "but it was mortifyin' the flesh to purify the spirit. William wasn't a downright wicked man, though his sinfulness would crop out once in a while, more especially when I tried to convert him. He'd laugh right in my face and say: 'Mary Jane, you can't make me believe that fire and brimstone business hereafter. I ben a gettin' my share of it right along.'"

Mrs. Jones rolled her eyes toward the ceiling in horror and the widow moaned. "Then when I got roused up an' more eloquent, he'd say: 'Mary Jane, you can't never convince me that there's a hotter place than right here.'"

Mrs. Jones groaned.

"But I allus declared I'd convince him, if it was my last act, an' if his spirit is in them ashes I'd just like to ask him if it was but enough for him."

WHAT HE WOULD HAVE LIKED.

The Working Carpenter's Idea of What He and Other Carpenters Want.

(From the New York Sun.)

An industrious carpenter, equipped with plane, adze and saw, was fitting up a door that had got out of order in the house of a lawyer, who sat watching him at work.

"Tell me just what it is," said the lawyer to the carpenter, who had taken up his adze, "that the discontented workmen want."

"I speak only for my own trade when I say that every man in it wants to get out of it."

"What next?"

"To start up something for himself."

"You mean to be a boss?"

"I mean to do some kind of business on my own account in which he can make more."

"Well," said the lawyer, "that is right, but I would like to know what the main thing wanted by the men of your trade, so long as they can't get out of it."

"Better wages," said the carpenter.

"Am I to believe that the discontented working people about whom we hear so much merely want more pay?"

"That is about the thing for every trade, so far as I know," replied the carpenter. "I think that more than anything else the men in most trades want to get out of them and look for some other chance. I can speak for the carpenters anyhow, because I am the secretary for a branch of the Brotherhood, and have talked all my life with men at our meetings."

"Aren't the wages good?"

"Oh, pretty fair; but I wish I could get out of the trade, and so does my wife, as well as my oldest daughter. One of the men in this trade got out of it, and he is now a judge on the bench in New York. Of course, that's better than working at this trade all my life. I would like to run a store of my own, or to be a contractor, or to have a potato patch in the country, or to be a traveling agent, or anything else by which I could leave the carpenter's trade. And I believe that nine men out of ten in every trade feel just as I do."

"But," said the lawyer, "we could not get along if all the carpenters left their trade."

"I have nothing to do with that," replied the carpenter. "All I want is to get a living outside of this trade somehow."

The lawyer then told the carpenter that carpenters seemed to be just like lawyers, as more than half of the lawyers whom he knew would like to get out of practice if they could find any better way of making a living. He also expressed the opinion that this had been from the beginning all around, and so it would be to the end, unless human nature is changed.

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